

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET JARGONS

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Abstract

One of the actual problems is the investigation of the Internet and computer jargons, analysis of computer and Internet jargons within the Uzbek and English languages in comparative way, which is considered to be the first step in Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords: terminology, linguistic phenomenon, terminology, jargon, slang, internet, computer, technology, language, professional

Аннотация

Ҳозирда интернет ва компьютер жаргонлари тадқиқотларига эътиборнинг кучайганлиги ва бу ўзбек тилшунослигида қўйилган илк қадамлардан бўлиб, ўзбек тили интернет ва компьютер жаргонларини инглиз тили билан чоғиштирилиши долзарб муаоммолардан бири ҳисобланади.

Калит сўзлар: термин, лисоний ҳодиса, терминология, жаргон, сленг, интернет, компьютер, технология, тил, лисоний ҳодиса, термин, терминология, жаргон, сленг, интернет, компьютер, технология, тил, профессионал жаргонлар.

One of the problems of functional lexicology is that certain elements of the social experience of the linguists require lexical recording. The world is not directly reflected in the language, it is reflected in the mind, and the mind reinforces, records, encodes it in the conventional signs.

In recent times, many studies on linguistics around the World Wide Web and computer users have emerged in linguistics. Linguists have begun to talk about the beginning of the formation of social computer language, "its development is in two directions. First of all, a lot of new words are coming out to describe things and events on the Internet, that is, creating terminological lexicons used by computer professionals, and secondly, there is an increase in the number of users around the world, using specific vocabulary and word-processing tools for online communication. Through his native language." The lexical content of the second communicative aspect of the computer language differs from that of the former and has its own peculiarities.

The rapid development of science, the media, and high technologies will have an impact on the expansion of the nomenclature of the older sectors and the emergence of new industries. However, the development of the nominative function of the language is reflected in the expansion and renovation of the names of concepts, as well as in the modification of the nomenclature. The bulk of the new units are formed by word-processing tools. Understanding speech is not only as a source of knowledge, but also as a rule for making certain rules and schemes allow us to identify the effects of the various principles (analogy, associative processes, etc.) that form the basis of these rules.

It is well known that the development of the Internet and computer technologies, as well as the development of other areas of human activity, have the potential influence on the emergence of new

lexical units in language. According to M.M. Bakhtin, the activities of people in all areas are related to the use of language, and the Internet is no exception.

D.Saidkadirova: "The global computer network stores unlimited information and data. The Internet is a diverse database. It is enough to have access to the data warehouse to use this data. This is what attracts Internet users".

The current state of computer and Internet development has activated many processes in the language, first of all,

affecting its lexical system, which led to the creation of a special terminological system that represents a diverse professional understanding. Such concepts were known only to experts at first, but later became known as PC and Internet users. Nevertheless, they use jargons to explain terms. This is what makes computers and Internet jargons today. The rapidly growing jargons of computer and Internet users have remained the focus of linguists.

S.Yu. Tyurina explains the rise of the internet and computer jargons: "With the advent of personal computers in the mid-1980s and the publication of PC World's popular magazine since 1988, everything went downside: English terms and abbreviations. The English word-for-word form filled the pages of magazines and spoiled the speech of experts. The revised English terms have become the basis of the so-called "computer jargon" that has attracted the attention of many researchers. It is also noted that technical terms are gradually turning into some emotionally-expressive, often ironic jargons."

Certain features of word and word formation in the computer and on the Internet are greatly influenced by the differences between word game and seriousness, high-level expression in new words, globalization and virtualization of communication (such as hacking language), computer and Extra linguistic (nonlinguistic) characteristics of Internet jargon technical capabilities of modern computer networks, character of information technologies, general socio-political and socio-psychological context.

The emergence of the Internet has led to changes in the language serving the area. English linguist David Crystal calls the emergence of the Internet one of the most important factors that has led to revolutionary changes in language.

The names are only for the world, so when they are separated from everything else, it is often confusing to people who are not aware of it. Computer professionals feel like part of a closed community because they know this special language. There are many vulgar words in this vocabulary. T.G. Nikitina describes jargon as: "A kind of public speech characterized by distinctive vocabulary and phraseology, opposed to (often expressively redefined) by the national language," and the specific use of word-means.

Yu.M. Skrebnev refers to jargon, the words of professional and social groups in the neutral field of literary language that are informal and interchangeable with the humor of words. In his view, formal and even neutral words are called by the creators of jargon as superficial and even superficial. The use of jargon requires a certain disobedience to linguistic behavior.

The jargon is a relatively open social or professional group discourse that differs from the literary language by the composition of words and expressions.

Jargon is a vocabulary specific to a particular profession or activity. Computer jargon is a rich vocabulary of individuals (professional programmers and some users) who have become

professionally interested in computer technology and it has become their lifestyles (and sometimes life-forms).

The main function of the jargon is to express belonging to a relatively independent social group using specific words, forms and turnovers. The term jargon is sometimes used to denote distorted, inaccurate speech. It is a conditional language that can only be understood in a particular environment, where there are many artificial and sometimes conditional words and phrases.

There is, however, a tendency for jargon to go out of professional or social circles, on the one hand, and to a great extent, the increasing discrepancy between literary and jargon, and on the other hand, to the democratization and vulgarization of social life.

Jargon (or social dialect, dialect) is "the type of national language used in verbal communication of a relatively stable social group that unites individuals by their occupation, status, interests and age."

The linguistic essence of the jargon is also the metaphorization of word meanings in order to play a word game to create expressive, emotionally colored linguistic means.

If we look at the definitions given to jargon in modern scientific linguistics, it is argued that a jargon is a type of social discourse that differs from the national language with its specific vocabulary and phraseology.

The modern Russian Dictionary defines it as "the language of any social group that has many and only specific words, including artificial and sometimes conditional words."

S. Ojegov and A. According to Shvedova's "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language," it is "a group speech, united by any social or other common interest that has many words and expressions that are different from the common language, including artificial and sometimes conditional."

From the notion of jargon in modern linguistics, it is important to note that in all descriptions, jargon is expressed in the discourse of a particular social group, united by their common interest in age.

Jargon is a set of features of speech that occurs between people who have a common interest and who spend their time in similar professional and domestic environments; it is the nonsense, mobility of other language tools, and a large field of language tools that can change in a short period of time. Jargon is a rich source of lexical resources of modern language.

Krisin L. P. differentiates three types of jargons: professional, group and youth. Professional languages are lexical systems specific to any occupation, profession, production in addition to the existing language form. "Professional jargon, by its social and communicative status, differs from other subsystems of the national language: carriers of these jargons also know another subsystem - special language, literary language and dialect. They use professional jargon in professional environments, for free professional communication, and for official communication - they use special language, and for non-professional communication, they use literary language, and rarely use local dialects or common language. "

Professional languages cannot be the language in the fullest sense of the word. The linguistic part of them is limited to specialized vocabulary, partly word formation, and does not reach the vocabulary and grammar structure. One of the features of professional speech words is that they do not compress terminological equivalents, but are present in the same conditions as their analogs.

The acquisition of a profession is inextricably linked to the study of a professional vocabulary. According to Krisin, "some professional expressions serve as symbols of a profession."

As Krisin has repeatedly pointed out in his work, the uniqueness of professional jargon is to say that metaphorical re-interpretation of commonly used words and phrases are a form of meaning. Indeed, metaphorically refined, vivid expressions and persistent expressions are one of the most characteristic features of professional jargon.

In all scientific definitions, jargon is interpreted as speech, not language. Language is a system of characters (orthographic, grammatical, lexical, etc.) belonging to a particular social community. Language is the most important part of speech activity, but not exactly the same. Speech is the use of language by specific language users, so the speech is individual.

On the one hand, computer jargon is a type of professional jargon that is used by professionals during work, but on the other hand, most of the computer users are young people who use computers for their studies, work and interests.

Computer and Internet jargon is a complex linguistic phenomenon that allows for different vocabulary, linguistic groups, interactions, phonetics, morphology and semantics, and the use of professional and general vocabulary, English and Uzbek realities. It is also important to note that computers and the Internet are an element of the subculture of a high status social group.

When it comes to computer jargon, these concepts help to communicate with people of the same profession - whether programmers or computer users for any purpose. At the same time, they are used as synonyms for professional terms, differing in its emotional coloring.

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